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assemblyman who represents a full district.

This disparity of representation persists, even if the state is right in arguing that the assemblyman, with only one-sixth of the vote, will carry only one-sixth as much political weight when he engages in the activities. Moreover, fractional districts are enjoyed mainly by the sparsely populated of the state.

Of the 47 per cent who cast fractional votes under Plan D, 37 are from counties too thinly inhabited to have any additional representation in the assembly. 39 assemblymen who would cast fractional votes under Plan C, 34 are from counties too thinly inhabited to have any additional representatives.

None of the assemblymen with fractional votes under either plan are from New York City or Nassau County.

In view of the Supreme Court's concern for New York's traditional bias against voters living in the state's more populous counties, citing the case which had gone to the Supreme Court from New York, this imbalance makes fractional voting particularly vulnerable.